

## § 19.352

not be removed from the bonded premises of a distilled spirits plant for consumption or sale as wine.

(c) *Exception.* Except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) and (3) of this section, spirits may not be transferred from the processing account to the storage account.

(26 U.S.C. 5001, 5006, 5008, 5201, 5206, 5212, 5214, 5223, 5362)

### § 19.352 Bottling tanks.

Generally, a proprietor must bottle all spirits from tanks that are listed in the notice of registration and have been certified as accurate. However, if a proprietor files a letterhead application and shows the need to do so, the appropriate TTB officer may authorize bottling from original packages, tank trucks, totes or special containers where it is not practical to use a bottling tank. In addition, a proprietor may bottle liqueurs directly from a tank truck or tote without applying for permission to TTB if the liqueurs are gauged prior to unloading and piped directly to the bottling line.

(26 U.S.C. 5201)

### § 19.353 Bottling tank gauge.

When a distilled spirits product is to be bottled or packaged, the proprietor must gauge the product after any filtering, reduction, or other treatment, and before bottling or packaging begins. The gauge must be made at labeling or package marking proof, and the details of the gauge must be entered on the bottling and packaging record required in § 19.599.

(26 U.S.C. 5201)

### § 19.354 Bottling or packaging records.

A proprietor must prepare a record for each batch of spirits bottled or packaged as provided in § 19.599. A proprietor must keep a separate daily summary record of spirits bottled or packaged as provided in § 19.601.

(26 U.S.C. 5201, 5207)

### § 19.355 Labels describing the spirits.

(a) Labels affixed to containers must accurately describe the spirits in the tanks from which the containers are filled. The proprietor's records must

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enable TTB officers to readily determine which label was used on any filled container.

(b) Additional information regarding labeling requirements is found in subpart T of this part and part 5 of this chapter.

(26 U.S.C. 5201)

### § 19.356 Alcohol content and fill.

(a) *General.* At representative intervals during bottling operations, a proprietor must examine and test bottled spirits to determine whether the alcohol content and quantity (fill) of those spirits agree with what is stated on the label or the bottle. A proprietor's test procedures must be adequate to ensure accuracy of labels on the bottled product. Proprietors must record the results of all tests of alcohol content and quantity (fill) in the record required by § 19.600.

(b) *Variations in fill.* Quantity (fill) must be kept as close to 100 percent fill as the equipment and bottles in use will permit. There must be approximately the same number of overfills and underfills for each lot bottled. In no case will the quantity contained in a bottle vary from the quantity stated on the label or bottle by more than plus or minus:

(1) 1.5 percent for bottles 1.0 liter and above;

(2) 2.0 percent for bottles 999 mL through 376 mL;

(3) 3.0 percent for bottles 375 mL through 101 mL; or

(4) 4.5 percent for bottles 100 mL and below.

(c) *Variations in alcohol content.* Variations in alcohol content, subject to a normal drop that may occur during bottling, must not exceed:

(1) 0.25 percent alcohol by volume for products containing solids in excess of 600 mg per 100 mL;

(2) 0.25 percent alcohol by volume for all spirits products bottled in 50 or 100 mL size bottles; or

(3) 0.15 percent alcohol by volume for all other spirits and bottle sizes.

(d) *Example.* Under paragraph (c) of this section, a product with a solids content of less than 600 mg per 100 mL, labeled as containing 40 percent alcohol by volume and bottled in a 750 mL bottle, would be acceptable if the test